THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily Constitution.

HARRY W. STYLES & CO.

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Half column	35..	60..	80..	100..	130..	160..	200..	320
One column	40..	70..	100..	130..	160..	200..	360..	500

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Applications for leave to sell Land	5 00
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Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notice of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P.M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	8.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; I. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:58 A.M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P.M.
Leave West Point	12:59 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5:25 P.M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3:00 P.M.
Arrive at West Point	11:05 P.M.
Leave West Point	3:00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10:00 A.M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon	2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon	3.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta	6.30 A.M

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-dly

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted apr18-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov12—dly

Dr. R. NOBLE & BRO.,

DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We claim that our work can't be excelled by any one.

Particular attention given to the correction and regulation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no work to leave our office without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. july9-d6m

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,

(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)

Over Kyle's Auction Store,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA

Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston. june21-d2m

H. MARSHALL,

DENTIST

CAN BE FOUND AS USUAL, IN HIS office, over Lawshe's Jewelry establishment, on Whitehill street, from 8 o'clock A. M., until half-past 5 P. M. july4-d1m

DR. R. D. BADGER

Dentist Office,

Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta.....Georgia.

ROOM No. 8,

OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,

N. B.—Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER. feb28—d6m

SIDNEY DELL,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's. may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. feb6-dly

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA .....GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Hoosier Kiln Lime.
Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. feb8-d3m

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 1, 1868.

HON. NELSON TIFT.—This distinguished gentleman has returned to his home from Washington City, whither he went immediately after the adoption of the 14th Amendment, to apply for his seat as Representative from the Second Congressional District of Georgia. We are glad to learn that a bill was passed, under the pressure of Col. T.'s own energy, during the last hour of the session, removing his disabilities, and that he was admitted to his seat before the adjournment. No opposition was made to the bill, and our friend quietly verified the predictions of his friends in the Second District, that he would take his seat, if ever permitted to cross the threshhold of the lobby.

Col. Tift is one of the most practical common sense men in Georgia, and we predict for him a career of usefulness, success and glory unsurpassed for a quarter of a century by any Representative from the South.

THE MEETING IN AUGUSTA.—The citizens of Augusta held a large meeting on Thursday, the object of which was to remonstrate against the existing municipal authorities, on the ground that the City Government as held and administered by them is illegal, and by its corruption and incompetency is sacrificing the interests of the city. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Ford, Dr. Tutt, Col. Raines, General Wright and Mr. Black. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the bogus Government, and a committee appointed to lay the wishes of the meeting before the Legislature.

Sea-Waifs.

AN OLD RELIC.—We have in our possession a paper called "The Monitor," published in Washington, Georgia, October 12, 1805, by Mrs. Sarah Hillhouse.

It is rather a curious old document, and we propose soon to copy from its columns such items as will be of interest to revive in the minds of the older class of our readers the memoreis of ancient times and of persons who have long rested in their graves.

The Editress, Mrs. Hillhouse, was the great grand-mother of the present Editor of the Gazette. We received this paper from the hands of a most excellent lady of Newton county, the grand-daughter of one John Cox, Sheriff of Greene county when Greene was first laid off from Wilkes. It was preserved among his old papers probably on account of his official advertisements which appear in it.—*Washington (Ga.) Gazette.*

The English in India are making desperate efforts to force the government into a conflict with Russia. The foothold obtained by the Russians in Bokhara is taken to be a menace to the British power in India, though the troops of the Czar are still a thousand miles from the frontier of Hindostan. The warlike Kingdom of Afghanistan intervenes. This country is situated in the mountainous region between Persia and the Himalayas, and is regarded as the key of Central and Southern Asia. The Anglo-Indians demand that the English Government shall take advantage of the civil war now raging in Afghanistan to obtain possession of the country by siding with one or the other of the rival factions which invoke foreign aid. This course, it is asserted, will secure England a strong natural frontier, and at once stop the progress of Russia in Asia. The success of the English in Abyssynia stimulates the war fever among the ambitious officers of the Indian army, to whom a long peace, which brings neither promotion nor plunder, is always irksome.

Two negroes sentenced to be hung last Friday in Virginia, received a respite by telegraph just in time to save their necks.

A Virginia farmer near Danville, in that State, has a million hills of tobacco planted that are "looking finely."

Holden is appointing negro magistrates in North Carolina.

English advices state that the Russians lost 2,000 and the Bokharans 10,000 in killed, and an immense number wounded, in the last battle.

The holders of seven-thirty Treasury notes falling due July 15, are notified that the time for conversion of these notes into five-twenty bonds will cease on the 1st of August next. Those desiring to have their notes converted should address them to the Secretary of the Treasury, and deliver them to the express or place them in the mail, on or before that date.

General Early, late C. S. A., is frequently visible in the Clifton House, to which he drives in from his residence at Drummondsville, a town a mile and a half distant. He cultivates a poor opinion of Grant as a soldier and statesman. John C. Breckinridge, who is living at Niagara, twelve miles from the fawls, was at the Clifton House with Early a day or two ago. They were entertained by a St. Louis man named Claiborne.

A NEW FRENCH DISH.—Epicures now eat at the Cafe Corazza in Paris, with great relish, a new pie made of the fat larvae of cock-chafers. This was the principal dish served up to the members of the great agricultural convention, who partook of it with great appetite. But when the guests were told what the palatable dish consisted of a great many of them looked somewhat disgusted.

A letter from Madrid, of the 10th, ult., states that, notwithstanding the measures taken by the Government, the situation of things was not less critical than before. A rising was expected at any moment. A considerable quantity of arms had been introduced into the country, and their place of concealment is not yet discovered by the police.

Wade Hampton is to become the editor of a newspaper in South Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the offie-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A M.	6 P.M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A.M.	4.20 P M. 5 P.M. 6 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M.	4.20 P.M. 5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R.R. Way Mail	3.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00. A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega---Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly---Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden---Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Newnan to Franklin---semi-Weekly---Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin---Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton---Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville---Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville---Weekly---Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville---Semi-Weekly---Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee—Weekly---Tuesdays.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Another Visit to the Home of the Democratic Candidate.—Interesting Talk on Political Topics.—The Governor's New York Speech on the 4th of July, 1863.—A Review of the New York Draft Riots.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun, (Independent.)

A FARMER CANDIDATE.

BAGG'S HOTEL, UTICA, July 23, 1868.

To run a dairy farm may be easy enough for those who know how, and it may be equally easy for some people to be candidates for the Presidency. But to be a candidate for the Presidency and a dairy farmer at one and the same time is not so easy. Imagine twenty acres of grass cut and curing, big black clouds rolling up from the southwest portending an impending thunder-storm, carriage load after carriage load of visitors arriving at frequent intervals to demand one's attention, three fine cheeses in the press ready to be turned, a bushel basket full of letters unopened, and a hundred already opened, read, and to be answered by the next mail, troublesome demands constantly being made on one's time for something which nobody else can procure or attend to; and if the thunder-storm doesn't spoil the hay, the inattention ruins the cheese, the delay in answering letters turns one's friends into enemies, the time devoted to things which nobody else can attend to dissatisfy the fifty-odd visitors kept waiting in consequence, and, in fine, the case of the dairy spoil the chances for the Presidency, the candidacy for which has used up the dairy, then Horatio Seymour is a fit man to be a candidate and a dairy farmer at the same time, and, moreover, the only man on this sublunary sphere that can fill the bill.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

The Governor is a hard-working man. He understands the true idea of economy in all its applications. His numerous speeches during the last twenty years will furnish the material for as complete a work on political economy as was ever written. His ideas of financial economy were fully set forth in his recent able speech at the Cooper Institute, in New York. Economy of time he is illustrating daily on his farm in Deerfield, which he is personally superintending, while also representing "ye unterrified Democracie" as their candidate for the Presidency, thus causing the multiplied and multiform demands of his time so faintly depicted above. That he understands economy of time is apparent, from the fact that he answers each and every demand made upon his attention with readiness and dispatch, while at the same time he keeps perfectly cool and free from excitement, and meets everybody and every new circumstance, and every one of the thousand petty annoyances and embarrassments besetting one so circumstanced, with a cheerful smile, implying, "Well, take it easy; let us look into this matter; it will soon come out right." And, sure enough, so treated, all those little troubles vanish, and are prevented from accumulating to make great troubles.

And while speaking of the dairy farmer—whom I expect to dispose of in this paragraph, and pay more particular attention to the Presidential candidate—I am sure that in my last letter I wrote that this farm had been in the possession of Governor Seymour and his ancestors *a century*. Your types very mysteriously made me say half a century. Farmer Seymour is very strenuous on this point, and to-day produced to me the musty old parchment deeds of the land, dating considerably more than a hundred years back.

THE TALK.

I had a little purpose in my visit to Deerfield to-day which, perhaps, all things considered, I had better not mention just now. But I found the Democratic nominee at home—that is, in the hay field—and was very quickly made to feel at home myself. Two persons at home are quite apt to indulge in conversation, which was precisely what resulted to-day. I don't propose to relate that conversation for several reasons: First, because it was too long, and would fill too much space. Second, because much of it was unimportant to the general public. And third, because I was not cheeky enough to take out my notebook and pencil, and reduce to writing all that was said, and cannot now remember it. But on one or two points a limited amount of space will not be wasted, and I will therefore attempt to give the substance of what was said.

THE SPEECH OF JULY 4, 1863.

I took occasion to say the to Governor that the Radical papers were making a good deal of a handle of his famous speech before the Democratic Union Association at the Academy of Music in that city of New York, on the 4th of July, 1863, and charged hat it was designed and intended to excite the riot that soon after did occur in that city, and asked him what there was in or about the speech that would justify such a charge.

WHAT MR. SEYMOUR SAID OF IT.

To this he replied substantially that he was as much surprised as any one else possibly could be at the construction that had been put upon the speech in question, and denied that it was susceptible of any such construction. On the contrary, its whole design, tendency, and scope was to keep down the passions of the people and to urge submission to the law and to the authorities under the law. He had been invited a number of months anterior to the meeting to be present and make a speech, and had accepted the invitation in the usual way. In regard to the utterances of the speech it was well known at the time, and is now a matter of written history, that even at the North unanimity of sentiment did not prevail. The anti-war people distrusted and denounced the Administration; while, in turn, the friends of the Administration denounced all others as traitors and rebels. Lee's army was then in the heart of Pennsylvania, and, so far as known at that moment, unchecked in its northward march. Every available militiaman had been withdrawn from this State and sent to the assistance of General Meade in heading off this invasion. The harbor of New York was utterly defenseless. Five hundred men could have taken possession of Governor's Island, and from that position destroyed the great commercial metropolis of the nation. There was no possible hinderance to any of the Confederate cruisers sailing directly up the bay. And yet, under these circumstances, the Government was threatening a conscription, which could but lead to serious trouble. Hence he appealed to the people. "Let us be admonished now in time and take care that this irritation, this feeling which is growing up in our midst, shall not also ripen into civil troubles that shall carry the evil of war into our very midst and about our own homes."

And again:

"Once more, then, my Republican friends—once more this whole community, I do invoke you to ask yourselves whether, in giving way to your passions and to your prejudices, you will not endanger your own safety and your own homes?"

THE CORRESPONDENT'S COMMENT.

To this I remarked that it did not cover the whole charge made. Portions of the speech seemed to be positive advice to the people to resist. At least it was so read by his opponents, and so construed in their comments on it.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply, the Governor insisted that the whole burden of the speech was but a reiteration of the advice given by Washington in his Farewell Address, and was so intended. He counseled the people to respect and obedience of the law; and also admonished the Government of the consequences likely to flow from a disregard of law. That the law was manic law of the land. The speech he proposed as pure motives as any events did ensue, was it. That the results counseled all sides to peace in certain spect for the law and the conse had authorities. His record in regard to the riots was clear enough. Anybody could read it. When the riots broke out in New York, did he appear as a leader of the rioters or conservator of peace? General Wool in his report on the occurrence has answered that point. The Government also directly acknowledged his power in the suppression of that dreadful outbreak. Now, had he been knowing to its inception, had he been a party to its organization, had he been in the secrets of those who managed it, could he with any decency, or would he have squelched it so summarily as he did? You see the fact deales the charge. Because I say to my neighbor, sir, if you persist in drinking whisky you will die a drunkard, if he does therefore die a drunkard, am I responsible? I had said, continued the Governor, that a persistence by the Government in unconstitutional methods and unconstitutional measures would invite resistance. Was I, therefore, responsible for what occurred, because it occurred in accordance with my warning? But that was not the trouble with either my Academy of Music speech or the riots.

WHY THE RADICALS HOWLED.

The Radicals saw that the Democrats were going to carry New York at the fal election, and the only way they could prevent it was to get martial law declared, and for that they were working. The favor in which I stood with the administration because of the very timely and material aid rendered at the time of the Pennsylvania invasion, rendered my voice more powerful at Washington than these adroit schemers desired, and prevented their securing the declaration they sought. Hence they attacked my speech to break my power. The riots occurred when all the militia were in Pennsylvania by my orders. So their charges had no weight with the administration. Then they sought to use the riots as a pretext for having martial law declared. But here I beat them again by declaring the city in a state of insurrection, and taking active command as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State. This made them even more angry, until, finally, when the summary measures put forth were so speedily successful, their wrath boiled over.

A WORD ABOUT GREELEY.

Greeley wouldn't even admit that the riot was quelled, but, in desperately trying to carry his point, and venting his spleen against all concerned, exposed his whole game in the following paragraph, which appeared in the Tribune of July 16, 1863:

"Without martial law the riot may run its course, and be regulated finally into an organized opposition to the Government. The incapacity of the military head of this department [Gen. Wool], and the fatal indecision of the chief magistrate of the city [Mayor Opdyke], *are permitting power to lapse into the hands of the Governor.*"

Greeley and his party, continued the Governor, even went so far as to urge Mr. Lincoln to issue this coveted proclamation of martial law; and the President, to satisfy them, sent one of the Assistat Secretaries of War to New York to investigate and report on the necessities of the case. His report was adverse to the issuance of such a proclamation, and consequently none was issued. So it is clear, that, while, as Executive of this State, I was doing all that lay in my power to assist the General Government in carrying on the war, even to leaving our own territory and chief commercial city of the nation defenseless and temporarily at the mercy of a mob, I was assailed by Greeley and his ilk as a traitor and copperhead simply because I would not consent to the substitution of martial for civil law in the State for partisan purposes. And because from that day to the present, under the peaceful reign of civil law, the Democratic party has steadily gained strength in the State, I am made the special target of their abuse.

THE DRAFT RIOTS.

The outbreak of the disturbance in New York, then, I suggested, was as much a surprise to you as to anybody else.

A perfect surprise. I had been exercised a great deal about the defenseless condition of the harbor, and had tried in every way to get the Government to put it in some condition to prevent the entrance of the rebel cruisers which were burning our vessels almost in sight of the bay. I had even offered to furnish, for the purpose of manning the forts, the entire first division of the State militia, numbering, previous to the Pennsylvania invasion, seven thousand efficient, well organized and equipped men, to serve without pay, the Government only to furnish rations. But I could succeed in making no satisfactory arrangement. I had no anticipation of a draft, not believing the Government would resort to so unwise and obnoxious an extreme when the city was defenseless. On Saturday, the 11th instant, ex-Governor Morgan, the State Comptroller, and myself, constituting a Board of Commissioners created by the previous Legislatnre for the purpose of taking such measures as might be deemed necessary for the protection of the harbors and frontiers of the State, had been down the bay inspecting the forts and defenses. We were unanimous in the opinion that the harbor and city were perfectly at the mercy of any enemy that might choose to attack and I urged Governor Morgan to go over to Washington and represent the case to the government. He protested his inability to leave town at that time, and urged me to go. I could not see how I would be justified in leaving the State at so critical a period, and finally Adjutant General Sprague was sent. On returning to the city that evening, we were all alike surprised to hear rumors that a draft would be made in a few days, but nothing definite. On Monday morning Gen. Wool did hear of disturbances, but on calling on Col. Nugent, Provost Marshal, was advised that it amounted to nothing serious; that the police had already attended to it, and he required no further assistance. Later in the day, the Mayor notified Gen. Wool of serious outbreaks, and asked for immediate assistance. On this information the General at once telegraphed me, I being then absent from the city, and on the following morning I was in town and issued my proclamation declaring the city in a state of insurrection. What followed is a matter of history.

HOW THE DRAFT WAS STOPPED.

But it was charged, Governor, I remarked, that you did not know the draft was to commence at that time, and the Provost-Marshal General has formally stated that he officially notified you of the draft.

To this the Governor replied that the Provost-Marshal General's statement was very disingenuous. In the first place, his communication was addressed to the Adjutant-General, at his office in Albany, while the Governor was not there. But aside from that, the notification sent was simply the ordinary formal announcement that an enrollment and draft had been ordered, but not stating when the draft was to be made. Defects had been found in the enrollment, and efforts made to have them corrected, and it was not supposed the draft would proceed until these drafts were corrected. Neither the Governor, General Wool (commanding the department,) nor Mayor Opdyke knew of the pendency of the draft, officially or otherwise, until the disturbance occurred. And immediately the Governor was advised of the serious nature of the outbreak the draft was stopped, and not again attempted until material modifications and corrections of the enrollment had been made.

RESULT OF GREELEY'S AGITATION.

The Governor manifests great satisfaction at the prospect of the re-opening of this discussion on the draft in New York, and freely expresses the obligations under which he rests toward Mr. Greeley for the resurrection. He says the subject was popular endorsements, its bearings in 1864, position. On the strength gratifying ernest agitation of the subject ernor's vote in 1864, was increased over that of 1862, 64,615 in the State and 19,225 in the city. Even the Republican Legislature was constrained to give him a vote of thanks for his vigilance in detecting the errors of the enrollment, and his persistency in demanding a reduction of the quota called for from this State.

A SOUND ARGUMENT.

The last point touched upon was in regard to the familiar language in which the Governor addressed the mob from the steps of the City Hall, of which he seemed to care to make an explanation. The mob was there. Was it to be dispersed, or incited to greater madness and violence? If he advised and counseled them as a friend, they might listen to him. If he assumed authority as a stern ruler, they might defy him. In the latter case, where was his power? In Pennsylvania fighting against Lee. Which was the wiser course for him to pursue? Let those who criticise answer.

MORRIS.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

There was no session the Senate to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1868.

House met. Hon. W. P. Price, Speaker *pro tem.*, in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. W. M. Crumley. Roll called. The proceedings of yesterday read, when

Mr. MAUL, of Muscogee, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal as related to one Chatters (negro) who was charged with occupying a seat and desk, using stationery, &c.

Mr. SCOTT, of Floyd, opposed the reconsideration. He was satisfied that the charges were true; and he had been informed that on several occasions absent members on that side of the House, when their names had been called had voted. He had reason to believe that there was foul play. He was also informed that Chatters had used stationery, and was in the constant occupancy of a seat and desk. Such was not proper, &c.

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, and others on that side of the House, spoke in favor of reconsideration. Considerable discussion ensued, when the motion to reconsider was lost.

The first business in order was the consideration of the Senate resolution, as follows:

A resolution to suspend levies and sales under execution in this State, until the General Assembly now in session shall take final action upon the Relief and Homestead measures in the Constitution of said State:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that all levies and advertised sales under execution in this State, be and are hereby suspended until this General Assembly shall take final action upon the Relief measures in the Constitution, and the Homestead therein provided, except wages due for labor, taxes, officers' costs, and except in cases where the defendants reside without the limits of the State, when he is fraudulently conveying his property for the purpose of avoiding the payment of his just debts; when he is seeking to move his property beyond the limits of said State, and when he absconds.

Mr. TURNER, of Bibb, (colored,) being entitled to the floor, resumed his discussion. He was opposed to all sorts of "Relief." If the white people of Georgia did not want it, he was unwilling to force it upon them, and hoped his race were of the same opinion. His race had been relieved of certain burdens, and it did not become them now to vote for anything that would have a damaging effect upon the white people. He should oppose all such.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Echols, also spoke in opposition to the measure.

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, offered an amendment to the effect that all levies and executions be stayed until the General Assembly shall take action thereon, refuse to do so, or adjourn; and in lengthy remarks supported his amendment.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, spoke in opposition.

The question was called, when Mr. O'Neal's amendment was lost by yeas 55, nays 62.

Mr. Turnipseed's amendment, being of a modifying character, and offered on the previous day, was taken up and discussed. The yeas and nays were called, and stood as follows: Yeas 59, nays 59. There being a tie vote, the Speaker voted in the negative. This amendment was, therefore, lost.

The Senate resolution was then taken up for the concurrence of the House. The yeas and nays being called for stood as follows: Yeas 63, nays 57.

Mr. BALLENGER, of Floyd, offered a bill relating to Asylums, and other public institutions. Read first time.

A message from his Excellency the Governor was announced, when Mr. Eugene Davis, his Secretary entered, the Hall, and read as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER, The Governor has approved and signed the following resolutions, to-wit:

A resolution requesting his Excellency the Governor to furnish the members of the Legislature and all civil officers of this State, with a copy of the Constitution, Ordinances &c., passed by the Georgia Constitutional Convention, also,

A resolution authorizing the Treasurer to make certain advances to the officers and members of the General Assembly.

The Chairman of the Committee on Printing made a report that the matter of stationery, which had been referred to that committee, had been considered, and they had agreed upon a resolution making it the duty of the Cler

The Daily Constitution.

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MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 2 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:

GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:

1. JOHN C. NICHOLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:

1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

THE CONSTITUTION
—HAS THE—
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORE THAN ANY TWO.

A SEMI-WEEKLY.

We are publishing so much matter in our Daily, that we find it impossible to get one-half of it in THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION; and desiring to disseminate as much CAMPAIGN READING as the times demand, we propose to issue A SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER AS LARGE AS OUR PRESENT WEEKLY—each issue to contain as much matter. Thus we shall be able to visit our weekly subscribers TWICE A WEEK, and give them DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF READING they now get. For this we propose NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE, except to Campaign Subscribers, who will be charged FIFTY CENTS ADDITIONAL if they desire both issues.

This arrangement will give to subscribers the CHEAPEST PAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN GEORGIA—two issues a week, of SIXTY-FOUR COLUMNS, for the small sum of $3 00 per annum. Surely nobody will ask it any cheaper.

If Campaingn Subscribers desire the SEMI-WEEKLY, they will notify us by remitting Fifty Cents, otherwise the Tuesday's issue alone will be sent to them.

The SEMI-WEEKLY will be issued on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

We hope our friends everywhere will assist us in extending the circulation, and that we may soon be able to rival the largest publications in the country.

Our brethern of the press will oblige us very much by calling attention to this change.

BAD THINGS.—Mr. James Parton, of Bonner Ledger notoriety, contributes an article to the last number of the Atlantic Monthly, in which he concludes that the only remedy for drunkenness is "to cease the bad breathing, the bad eating, the bad reading, the bad feeling, and bad thinking, which, in a sense, necessitates bad drinking." There are three of these bad commodities with which Mr. Parton has furnished the world a bountiful supply—"the bad reading, the bad feeling, the bad thinking," and, for ought we know, "the bad drinking." If Mr. Parton would reform the world, we would advise him first to set it a good example. Practice with preaching he will find a powerful support to his "Welfare Society."

THE GO-BETWEENS.—There can be no compromise between right and wrong. Their opposing forces are too positive to admit of negatives. There is no medium ground between the two. Whilst the wavering may profess the right, they have no courage to resist the wrong. They are as distinct as heaven and earth. And yet the world is afflicted with a race of timid go-betweens who have not the manliness to defend right. They would be brave but for the cowardice that subdues their cringing souls. They are the slaves of fear when they would aspire to the just. The principles of moral law distinguishing right from wrong was never more definite than in the difference between the Democratic and Radical party; and there are yet these who stand hesitating between the two.

This is no time for doubt. The issues are distinct and clear. The Democratic doors are never closed. Now is the time to enter. The day is at hand when it will be verified that "he that is not for me is against me."

DAWSON AND GREELEY.—Andrew H. H. Dawson, whilom of Georgia, now of New York, delivered a lecture in that city the other night on "suffrage," in which he invoked the wrath of Greeley. Dawson is erratic, yet nevertheless a man of some genius and force. His ideas were not altogether favorable to the pet theories of Horace, hence he devotes nearly a column to what he is pleased to term "Dawson's didactics." As Dawson is capable of defending himself, we leave him and Greeley to fight it out on their own line. In the meantime we are curious to see "Andrew Hardhead's" rejoinder.

THE IRISH MOVING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Irishmen of the District of Columbia was held in Washington on Tuesday night, in front of the City Hall. Hon. Montgomery Blair and other distinguished speakers addressed the meeting.

The Irish are all for Seymour and Blair. They naturally hate oppression.

☞ The editor of the Madison Auditor has seen a new invention in the shape of a peach peeler, which peels, stones, and cuts a dozen peaches per minute.

Caucasian Civilization.

From the parent tree of the human race planted in Central Asia, separating into three distinctive branches—the Caucassion, the Mongolian, and the Ethiopian; the first spreading over Southern and Western, the second Northern and Eastern Asia, and the third into Africa; the several divisions of man have extended over the earth. Whatever may have been the primitive capacity of these separate races, it is evident from their subsequent history that the germ of a superior civilization was planted in the breast of the Caucasian. In time it grew into the fountain source from whence the great streams of civilization issued forth over the world. Whilst the Negro never went forward, the Mongolian, walling himself within an Empire of his own, the Caucassion is confined to no particular sphere, in religion embracing exclusive creed, and in government no uniform rule. Accepting the conditions by nature imposed, and conforming to the circumstances surrounding him, he has established civilization wherever his lot has been cast. It seems to have been ordained of Providence, as a race, the peculiar minister of his will. In Noah it was rescued from the destruction of the world; and from the vallies stretching in fertile beauty beneath the snowy peaks of Ararat, taking a westward course, it wandered forth as under the lead of inspiration, to plant itself in those favored seats of Asiatic and European Empire, which form so conspicuous a part in the history of mankind. From Asia it is presumed to have passed into Northern Africa, where, mingling for a time with Ethiopia, it gave rise in Egypt to its ancient civilization. From t ence extending across the continent of Europe, establishing a firm foothold wherever it spread, it crossed the Atlantic into America, where, contending with and subduing the Mangolian, in the presence of the Indian, it seated the unadulterated empire of christian civilization. In the generations from Noah to Moses, and from Moses to Christ, it preserved in its purity the stream of its race. God had undoubtedly selected it as the agent through which to transmit the law and government of his Divine Kingdom. In ours he instituted a goverment in keeping with his own. He conformed it to christian principles, making it a joint-heir to the wisdom and experience of the past. Whatever may have been His design at the diverging point of these races, it is evident from their history that the other branches have acted inferior parts. It is also manifest that its destiny in the future is to advance the standard of civilization to a point as yet ungained. It further makes plausible the Providential preservation of that policy which, as seen in the division of political parties in this country, pleases the one in keeping with, and the other in opposition to the purposes of God. That the future greatness and glory of America is to be established by a policy founded in the philosophy of history, we as firmly believe, as we do that it is predestined in November next to re-assert its supremacy.

FENIANS ENDORSING SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.—A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held in front of the City Hall, Wednesday. Montgomery Blair presided, and Col. Naglee and Stephen J. Meany, released Fenian prisoners, addressed the meeting in support of measures and resolutions demanding that the Government take action for the release of Col. Halpin and others now undergoing sentence of imprisonment in England. So far the Cincinnati Commercial, which for some reason refrains from mentioning that they ratified the nomination of Seymour and Blair—a fact which we learn from another special.—*Nashville Gazette.*

DELPHINUM SYLVIS APPINGIT, FLUCTIBUS APRUM.—"He paints a delphin in the woods, and a boar in the waves."

The maxium of Horace applies with more truth than poetry to the Radical party. Their attempts to reverse the laws of nature and divert the hand of destiny, are as foolish as his whose freaks the Latinist describes. They have made wonderful discoveries in the light of their far-seeing thought. They, in their wisdom, practically pronounce God a lie and nature a cheat. They sail steamships on dry land and build cities in the sea. They play parts without regard to the order in which they are introduced, and shift the scenes just as the performance begins. They are skilful performers of parts not designed to be played, reversing the effect in the midst of the act. They have turned everything up-side down. Their dolphins famish in the woods and their boars perish in the waves.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.—We give in another column the announcement of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. This is one of the best established and most renowned medical schools of our country. Many of the most distinguished American physicians are graduates of the University of Louisville. Its Faculty is able, and its means of instruction very ample. We cordially commend this school to all medical students who would avail themselves of a first class inititution in a delightful city.

BARBACUES IN WILKS.—The Washington Gazette states that several Democratic barbecues have been held in Wilks county, which were largely attended, and that the Democratic clubs among the blacks were increased.

BARBECUE AT BEAR CREEK.—We learn from the Griffin Star that the citizens of Bear Creek and vicinity fixed up an elegant barbecue on Thursday last. They were addressed by Colonels Peeples and Doyal.

The Georgia Press on the Senatorial Election.

We publish below extracts from the comments upon the Senatorial election from our Georgia exchanges of yesterday. Some of them had previously spoken, whose comments we failed to preserve, and others have not had time to reach us since they received the result. It will be seen from this reflection of public sentiment that the joy of the people over the result is universal:

Just before going to press, we learn that Hon. Joshua Hill and Dr. H. V. M. Miller were elected Senators, on Wednesday. We presume Hill is for the long term. This is a Democratic triumph, and defeats the Radical combination of scalawags, headed by J. E. Brown and Foster Blodgett.—*Rome Courier.*

As we go to press we learn that H. V. M. Miller and Joshua Hill are elected U. S. Senators from Georgia.

What will become of Joe Brown and the perjured Blodgett?—*Griffin Herald.*

THANK GOD!—We use these words with the truest reverence, and in a spirit of the most heart-felt gratidude, in congratulating the people of Georgia upon the consummation so gloriously reached yesterday at Atlanta. The English tongue scarcely affords words with which to convey our unalloyed pride and gratification at the defeat of Georgia's greatest and wickedest enemy, Joe Brown. We have chronicled no event in all the dark days of the past three years, that so completely fills the cup of supreme satisfaction. It compensates for all the trials, and sorrows, and oppressions of that unhappy period. It sweetens the bitter cup that we have drained to the dregs, and pours oil upon all the wounds hate and cowardice have inflicted. It is an event not only for State, but National rejoicing among the wise, the brave, and the true. It will cheer the heart of every patriot in all this broad land, and send a thrill of fear to the guilty souls of the wretches who, like him, are working for the ruin of their race, and the destruction of the liberties of the people. It is a triumph, a signal triumph of Right over Wrong, of Honor over Shame. Let the people rejoice.

We say again, THANK GOD, and thanks, a thousand thanks, to every man who helped to secure so glorious a result. A grateful people will ever hold them in affectionate remembrance.—*Journal and Messenger.*

We believe that the election of Col. Hill and Dr. Miller, under the present circumstances and relative positions of the two parties, will give entire satisfaction to the free white men of the State.

We are glad to know that a majority of the Legislature acted upon the suggestions made in the Chronicle and Sentinel of Sunday last and determined to defeat Joe Brown and Blodgett at all hazards.

In our Sunday's article we advised the taking up of Josh Hill by the Democrats and beating Joe Brown with him. Hill is a white man and will conduct himself as such in the Senate. Dr. Miller is a little erratic but at heart an honest, pure man. Upon the whole we doubt if better selections could have been made.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Let the people of Georgia rejoice; let them shout for deliverance; let them praise God for the victory He has given them in the defeat of Joe Brown and Foster Blodgett in the Senatorial contest. Let the children run out upon the green grass and kick up their heels; let the women clap their hands; let every body be happy—for the day of grace is dawning!—*LaGrange Reporter.*

We can find no words to express our gratification and joy that the scalawag candidates for the office of United States Senator have been defeated and that Hons. Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller have been elected.—*Southern Banner. (Athens.)*

The Senatorial contest, in Atlanta, has ended in the election of Joshua Hill for the long term, and Dr H. V. M. Miller for the short term. Gov. Brown has been slaughtered in the house of his own friends—Action eaten of his dogs. He is guillotined by a machine of his own invention. The Georgia Legislature owes its existence to this man Brown. The creature has swamped the creator. It is the first decided reverse that the ex-Governor ever met with.—*Cartersville Express.*

It will be seen that Brown, the *traitor*, and Blodgett, the *perjured* scalwag are defeated in their Senatorial aspirations.—This is glory enough for one day—it is so gratifying to our feelings, so overpowering in its effects, that we feel like shouting! Wonder if Brown's $25,000, which it is said he deposited in Atlanta to buy the position with, did not go "up the spout" with his defeat? If so, *good!* He said he would leave the State if defeated. God grant that he may, and that immediately! And we hope he will take Blodgett, Alpeoria, and his other boon companions along with him.—*North Georgia Citizen.*

On Wednesday we received by special dispatch, the gratifying intelligence that Joseph E. Brown was defeated by Joshua Hill for the long term, and Blodgett, by H. V. Miller, for the short term. Hill 110, Brown 94; Miller 119, Blodgett 73; scattering 20.

This is considered a Democratic triumph.—*Albany News.*

While we cannot but deplore the failure of our brilliant and distinguished citizen, Hon. H. S. Fitch, to secure the nomination as Senator from this Statewe are confident the news of the complete defeat of the Chief of the Georgia Renegades, Joe Brown, and his perjured confederate, Foster Blodgett, will be received with satisfaction by our people. It is true that Mr. Hill is opposed to the Democratic party, but none can deny that he is an able man and a gentleman, who, in spite of party predilections, will not be likely to vote against the interest of his native State.—Mr. Miller is too well known and his election will benefit the cause of justice.—*Savannah Republican.*

Simple justice compels us to say that the Legislature of Georgia, from which we expected little, in its action as to the Senatorial election, has given promise of good work for the future. The decided defeat of Bullock, Blodgett, and Brown can scarcely be too highly estimated. The administration has been met in the pride of its power, has had its favorites disgraced, and has suffered an irreparable disaster upon the first important issue tendered. The circumstances attending this overthrow of the carpet-bag Government holds out the hope that a series of defeats are in store for it. It is quite plain, from the vote as recorded in our legislative summary, that Joseph, with his accustomed fairness and unselfishness, attempted to cut loose from Blodgett and save himself. The latter and his friends will scarcely relish this piece of political strategy, while all honest men will delight in the fact that two of the worst and most offensive scalawags have been consigned to the same political grave. Dr. Miller had long since sundered his connection with the Radical party. Mr. Hill, who is guided and controlled more by temper than judgment, had given some signs of weakness in the faith, and he will now, in all probability, be driven from his former associates by persecution. There was never a time, we think, when he would have descended to the depths of degradation in which Joseph has laid and wallowed, and we have no idea that the Government of the United States could have bribed him to hunt for the blood of innocent men.—*Columbus Sun and Times.*

Our private telegrams brought us early news of the result of the Senatorial election yesterday. Brown, as we hoped, mustered his entire strength on Tuesday, and was easily beaten yesterday by a combination of his personal enemies with his personal and political opponents. We had half a hope that Stephens would have been elected in his place, but Joshua Hill will be far more acceptable than Brown.

Hon. Joshua Hill, of Morgan, was a member of Congress at the time of secession, and reluctantly resigned his seat at the command of the State. He was strongly opposed to secession—so much so, that he has steadily nursed the delusion that he could, consistently, take the test oath; and has, in fact, twice tried his hand at the business. We have attempted several times to show Mr. Hill that he was mistaken on this point, but without success. The fact that he ran in 1863, as candidate against Joe Brown for secession Governor of Georgia, and no doubt would have taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States had he been elected, seemed to us conclusive against Hill's test oath pretensions, but he never appreciated that view of the matter.

We think Hill is disposed naturally to be prudent, honest and Conservative. He is a man of moderate abilities, good habits and fair purposes so far as we know. He will make a far more respectable Senator than the average of the reconstructed, and will be able to mainlain a social position in Washington.

The defeat of Brown against an outlay without regard to cost and consequences of the entire material force of the State Government, besides what Brown could do for himself, is a heavy blow upon the Radicals, and a signal triumph for Hill. Owing his election, ninety-nine one hundreths, to the Democrats, he ought to be moderate, respectable, conciliatory. He ought to keep clear of all the Constitution-killing usurpations of the Radical Congress, including impeachment and every other villainy. We trust he will do so.

Dr. H. V. M. Miller, of Fulton, like Hill, in ante-bellum times, was politically known as a Whig, and then as American or Know-Nothing. He never pretended to any particular "loyalty" during the war, that we ever heard of. After it, he was a reconstructionist, and elected as such to the late Constitutional Convention, in which he took a prominent part. If he has ever identified himself with the Radical party we have never heard of it. He is a man of some sprightliness, and his reputation as a stump orator won for him, among his old political friends the sobriquet of "the Demosthenes of the Mountains." We hope Miller will act decidedly with the Democrats of the Senate. The path of interest and honor leads too plainly in that direction to be mistaken.

With Hill and Miller, Georgia escapes the disgrace of carpet-bag representation in the Senate. Both are respectable citizens, identified with the State, and neither, we believe, will knowingly prove false to her.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Again has the electric telegraph *electrified* with intense delight every true Southern heart in our midst, by bringing the glad tidings that the Judas of the Democratic party, Brown, has failed to get his 30 pieces of silver, and like his infamous prototype must go hang himself.

Let some Potter's field be found for his political carcass. His name and memory should no longer hold a place in the land he so basely betrayed.

In the "Demesthenes of the Mountains," the influence of Georgia will again be felt in the seats once filled by a Berrien and a Johnson, and his eloquent voice we doubt not will be uplifted in behalf of the true interests of the State.

Who can forget his scathing denunciation of Radicalism on the floor of the Convention?

Mr. Hill has ever been a consistent Union man, and is not the choice of the ultra Radicals. We do not think he will be identified with the opposition, in any test question involving the honor and welfare of the South.—*Cuthbert Appeal.*

The election for Senators to represent Georgia in the United States Senate, was determined on the 29th, by the choice of Joshua Hill for the long term, and H. V. M. Miller for the short term. As this result defeated the aspirations of Joe Brown and Foster Blodgett, the Democracy are jubilant, while the Radicals comfort themselves that it might have been worse for them. They are welcome to all the comfort they can derive from this result. Both these men are gentlemen, and if Mr. Hill's record does not meet the approval of the people, he has never involved himself in the corruption which is the insignia of Radicalism.—*Georgia Enterprise.*

The news reached Newnan Wednesday evening that Brown and Foster Blodgett had been defeated by Joshua Hill and Dr. H. V. M. Miller for U. S. Senators. Thursday morning our Atlanta exchanges reached us freighted with the news of the action of the General Assembly and the demonstrations of the people. The city was illuminated that night, bonfires blazed, and the multitudes shouted for joy. Hill, Miller and others addressed thousands in front of the U. S. Hotel. Thank God for the defeat of "the man of all others who has proved doubly recreant to his people, his State and his race, and of the creature whose name is a synonyme of crime and infamy."

Miller is a Democrat, and it is thought Hill will vote for Seymour and Blair.—*Newnan Herald.*

From the Rome Courier.]

THE LOST ESTATE!—A planet of inferior magnitude has been stricken from its would-be orbit, and now has gone the d—l only knows where.

Truly perfidy has its reward. The fable of the dog dropping the substance for the shadow—the Pisgah view *only* of the Promised land—the bright prospects held out if he would only fall down and worship—Tantalus unable to quaff the refreshing draught just at his lips—Beelzebub's reflections on emerging from his swift downward descent, can only be paralleled in the fate of the immaculate ex-Governor, so recently defeated for the position for which he had sacrificed his past history—his future good report, and above all, would have sacrificed the integrity of his race, and the greatness and glory of his country and State.

Some may love the treason, but they hate the traitor.

A Senatorship—a kingdom for a Senatorship. Truth, his honor, his past, his future renown, half his possessions, and a large part of his ill-gotten gains in Liverpool, for one drop of water to slake his burning thirst for the Senator's place. What, the goal of his ambition cast down! the polar star of his existence blotted out. Was it for this that all his gubernatorial honors were held as filthy rags? Was it for this that Georgia's once honored Governor sold his birthright for a mess of pottage? Was it for this that his State as Parricidal blows, one after another were struck at her existence, and the life-blood of her citizens, drawing her robes about her, would have cried out in her mute and silent agony, *"et tu mèus filius?"*

What a commentary for Georgia to deliver to her sons of thwarted purpose and misguided ambition—and well might she warn them, that "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell," Joseph E. his Legislature, and future renegades should profit by their example. R.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Hon. Wm. B. Reed in a letter dated the 20th, to the Baltimore Democrat, says:

But, gentlemen, depend on it, the limit of endurance has been reached. The white Democratic Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which has made every President, from Washington to Lincoln, is stirred to its centre. It craves the chance of proclaiming that it will not recognize the equality, here or elsewhere, of an alien and offensive race—that it will maintain the public faith by restoring the white man to his due position—and that proclamation, be assured, it will make at the elections in the coming autumn. Then will the new Federal administration, guided by elevated statesmanship—the calm, thoughtful wisdom of trained intelligence, and resting for support on the great, central commonwealths of the Union, restore to us complete and thorugh peace and sympathy, from one end of the land to the other.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU.—The Military Departments of the South having been reorganized, the President has ordered Gen. Rousseau to take command in Louisiana and Arkansas. We congratulate the people of those States on the fact that they have been assigned a commander who will prove himself a generous and considerate friend instead of a tyrant. He will do his duty, but they will find him a statesman and a patriot as well as an officer.—*Louisville Courier.*

☞ Our Elector for the District is Capt. A. O. Bacon, of Macon, a young man of fine talents, education and attainments, and will do credit to himself and the cause of which he is a worthy champion.—*Griffin Star.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Position of Cabinet Members.

Alabama Legislature.

Josh Hill to Stump the State for Grant and Colfax.

No Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

Louisiana Supreme Court Judges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—The Post Office accounts is not made up. The recent statement of deficiency was wild speculation—it will exceed four millions and is chargeable to expensive routes in the far West instead of the Southern service.

The Republican National Executive Committee is in session at New York.

The President has tendered Lieut. Gov. Cox, of Ohio, the Revenue Commissionership, assuring Cox that Rollins would give way to him and relieve all parties of trouble. Cox declined on account of engrossing personal business.

A special agent is to be placed in charge of the New Orleans Custom House.

Admiral Dahlgreen assumes the duties of chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau on Monday.

Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the position of the Cabinet.

The New York Time's special says: The position of the Cabinet in regard to the Democratic nominees is ascertained to be as follows: None of them are satisfied with the nominations, but Messrs. McCulloch and Browning will probably support them, while Messrs. Seward, Randall and Wells will, unless they alter their present opinions, remain as neutral as possible during the campaign, and Messrs. Evarts and Schofield will vote for Grant and Colfax.

The time for redeeming the seven-thirties expired to-day; there are about five millions outstanding, which will be paid in currency at par.

MONTGOMERY, August 1.—In the Senate to-day a Militia Bill was passed; it authorizes the Governor to organize the militia when he sees proper

The Disability Removal Bill was hotly discussed. Mr. Pennington and other Republicans strongly urge the removal of all disabilities. The native Republicans generally favor it; but the Northern Republicans oppose it.

In the House, Mr. McCraw, the Speaker, got through a bill removing the disabilities of the people of Chambers county. This is hoped to be the entering wedge for a general bill.

The Common Carrier Bill, introduced by a negro from Mobile, is a bone of contention, and is causing much hard feelings. The negroes are clamorous for its removal, and the mover of the bill says if it does not pass, it will cause serious disturbance in Mobile. The bill provides that whites and blacks shall ride in the same rail road cars, and in the same steam boat cabins.

AUGUSTA, August 1.—A Republican mass meeting, mostly composed of negroes, was held in the court-house to-day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Atlanta.

A letter was received from Josh. Hill saying he would stump the State for Grant and Colfax.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamer Missouri brings details of the Cubans petitioning for abolishing the censorship of telegraphic dispatches. The editor of the Elpays had been arrested for slandering Santa Anna. Vera Cruz advices report rumors of small victories over the insurgents. Great excitement prevailed regarding the organization of Santa Anna's armies at New Orleans. The Government is taking measures to give them a warm reception wherever they may land.

St. Domingo news show new complications. President Baez has every cell of the public prisons full. Baez asks assistance from Spain. Leading London bankers have loaned him $2,000,000. The late President, Cabrel, is reported advancing with a formidable force, and the early fall of Baez is predicted.

Haytien advices say Salnave still holds out, having repelled several assaults. On Sunday, July 5th, he proclaimed himself Emperor of Hayti.

Venezuela advices represent the revolution complete.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Citizens returning from the north report the impression existing that yellow fever prevails in New Orleans; this is a great mistake. But two deaths have occurred of yellow fever in this city during the season, both sporadic cases. The city was never healthier. Gov. Warmoth nominated and the Senate confirmed five Judges of the Supreme Court yesterday. John T. Ludling, Chief Justice, was a prominent conservative member of the Convention, and refused to sign and published a protest against the Constitution. J. G. Taliaferro, one of the associate Justices, was President of the Convention, and late conservative Republican candidate for Governor. Two of the others were already on the bench.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Cotton steady and firm; sales 1,500 bales at 30¾30¾. Flour—superfine State 7 00a7 75. Wheat quiet, Corn, mixed Western 1 10a1 13. Whisky active and firm; in bond 60. Pork firmer at 28 37½a28 50. Lard active; kettle 18¾. Naval stores firm. Groceries and freights quiet. Money easy at 3a4. Bank statement favorable. Gold advancing, 145¼a145¾; all offered is promptly taken. Government securities quiet and steady. Border States firmer; Tennessee's, new, 62½; old 63¾. North Carolina's 68¾. Stocks firmer, with a general improvement. Exports of specie for the week $77,700.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—Flour 6 25a6 50. Corn 93a95. Pork 28 50a28 75. Lard 18¼a18¾; shoulders 19¼; clear sides 17¼. Whisky, free, 1 20.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Flour unchanged. Pork 28 50. Lard 18¼. Bacon quiet.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Cotton firm at 30. Flour very firm with no stock on haud. Grain firm at yesterday's prices. Pork firm at 30 00. Clear rib sides 17; shoulders 14¼a14¾. North Carolina 6's, coupon, 70 bid. Virginia 6's, old inscribed, 45 bid.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Cotton, nothing doing; middlings nominally 28¾; no sales; receipts 23; exports 415. Sterling 58¾a60. Sugar and molasses nominally unchanged. Flour fair and active; superfine 7 75a8 00. Corn quiet at 92½a1 05. Oats dull; new 60; old 68. Hay firm and unchanged. Pork firm at 30 50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17¾. Lard, tierce 18¾; keg 20.

SAVANNAH, August 1.—Cotton firm and holders too high for buyers; middlings held at 29a29¼; no sales; receipts 9; exports coastwise 563.

CHARLESTON, August 1.—Cotton firm but no sales; quotations nominal; exports coastwise 464.

MOBILE, August 1.—Nothing doing in cotton; quotations nominal; holders ask 27 for low middlings; receipts 2 bales; exports 191 bales.

WILMINGTON, August 1.—Spirits of Turpentine 41. Rosin dull; no change in prices. Tar firm at 2 50.

AUGUSTA, August 1.—Nothing done in cotton. Stock on hand 2,487 bales.

For The Constitution.]

To the Members of the Legislature.

The great measure of *Relief* upon which certain people have almost gone mad, was the burthen of the Convention which framed our Constitution. It was engrafted in that instrument, but through the wisdom of Congress was declared unconstitutional, and expunged from the instrument. There are those in the Legislature, not satisfied upon this subject, still rampant for *relief* in the form of *stay laws*. Gentlemen, all the people need and all the country requires, is simply to permit the debtor and creditor to make their own compromises and settle their own private affairs; and if this cannot be done, let the law take its course. Suppose B. owed 5,000 dollars and could be protected by a stay law for four years, at the end of the time the interest would render him less able to pay. Again: let us admit, for the sake of the argument, that one half of the people of Georgia were in debt to the other half, and you prevent payment by *stay laws*, is it not clear that the latter class would be the sufferers? But, if you permit the law which compels every man to pay his honest debts to be administered fully, all classes will be better off in the end, and equal justice done to all. We neither need nor require *stay laws*.

JUSTICE.

Julia Ward Howe is making a new collection of her poems for publication.

☞ Mr. Krupp, the great German manufacturer at Essen, who received Admiral Farragut the other day so hospitably, employs at his cast-steel factory 7,625 hands, manufactures annually 125,000,000 pounds of cast-steel, and uses every day 125,000 pounds of coal. He is worth twenty million dollars, and often says jocularly, that no European Power can wage war without his assistance. The Emperor Napoleon asked him last year in Paris, why he had sent that huge cannon of his to the Exposition. "Well, sire," replied Krupp, "is it not better to let the people see our cannon in this peaceable manner than otherwise?" The Emperor laughed but made no reply.

THE CORN CROPS.—Some of our country friends insist that they will make plenty of corn in spite of all the croaking and grumbling. The late rains have helped them wonderfully—in many cases doubled and trebled their prospects. But they do not pretend to speak for all. Glad to hear that many are much better off than supposed a few days ago.—*Macon Journal and Messenger.*

New Advertisements.

DAVIS' HALL!

LESSEE AND MANAGER, JOHN TEMPLETON

THE GREAT RESORT!

Only Company in the South!

Best and Most Select Performances!

COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY!

CHEAPEST ADMISSION KNOWN!

Large and Enthusiastic Audiences!

GRAND PLAYS EVERY NIGHT!

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents. aug1-dlw.

White Servant Wanted.

A WOMAN to take care of a child, four years old, to sew, and make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. CREIGER, at Mrs. Douglass', old Central Hotel, Ivy street. aug 2-d3t

To Legislators and Others,

WANTING GOOD BOARD in a private family, can be accommodated by early application at this office aug 2-d3t

Wanted to Rent,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE of four or five rooms, convenient to the business centre.—Rent paid monthly, in advance, if desired. Apply at this office. aug2-dlw

Wanted,

FOR FOUR GENTLEMEN, a large, well ventilated room and board, accessable to the business portion of the city. Apply at this office. aug 2-d1t

LIST OF MONEY PACKAGES

REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta on Sunday, August 2, 1868:

Anderson, W B, Biddy, John R, Brinson, Jesse, Carroll, James, Clinton, Mrs Annie W, Dyer, L B, Flanders, J C, Golden, W A, Gardner, Miss Eliza, Hughes, Thomas, Horton, Mrs M J, Loftin, J B, Morse, N S, Moon, Sarah, Mills, Capt Wm, Porter, Rev R R, Simmons, J W, Spencer, J R, Webster, B H, West & Nelson.

B. BLALOCK, Money Clerk.

aug 2-d1t

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having bought out Messrs. R. A. Crawford & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business at the old stand, under the name and style of P. H. SNOOK & CO.

P. H. SNOOK.
WM. A. S. RONDEAU.

Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1868. aug2-d3t

University of Louisville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION.

FACULTY.

G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Surgery;
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry;
J. M. BODINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty;
LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine;
C. R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology;
T. S. BELL, M. D. Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine;
JOHN E. CROWE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children;
R. O. COWLING, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The next regular session will commence on Thursday, the first day of October, and continue five months.

FEES.

Professors' ticket in full	$40 00
Demonstrator's ticket	5 00
Matriculation fee	5 00
Graduation fee	30 00

For information address

J. M. BODINE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,

aug 2-w1w

SOUTHERN Masonic Female College!

THE FALL TERM OF 1868 BEGINS AUGUST 15th.

FACULTY.

GUSTAVUS J ORR, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics, Criticism and English Literature.

REV. W. D. ATKINSON, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

SYLVESTER A. HOUGH, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

WILLIAM FISHER, Professor of Music.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. CONYERS, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Expenses for the Fall Term.

Tuition, Literary and Scientific Department	$25 00
Incidental Expenses	2 00
Tuition—Department of Music	20 00
Use of Instruments	4 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	12 00

Board, including washing, fuel and lights will be furnished in good families at $17 to $20 per month. The liberality of the Grand Lodge has enabled us to present an able and experienced corps of Instructors at a cost to our patrons far less than the same, or even inferior advantages, can be procured elsewhere. All the proceeds of tuition, over a certain limited amount, will be appropriated to the payment of the Board of Indigent Pupils, daughters of living and deceased Masons. The daughters of all indigent Masons will be taught free of tuition in the Literary Department.

All communications in reference to the College must be addressed to the President at Covington, Georgia.

DAVID E. BUTLER, P. G. M.,
July31d6w. Chairman Executive Committee.

For Sale.

A LOT of One Acre—fine site for building. An excellent pair of Horses, kind and gentle. A fine gray mare; kind in harness and No. 1 under the saddle. Also, a nice dining room Side Board (of walnut.)

G. T. ANDERSON,
july 30 d1w. at Georgia Railroad.

Chance for Bargains.

FOR the purpose of making a change in the character of our mercantile business, we propose to close out our large and well selected stock of Groceries by the first of September next. We therefore offer to merchants of this city, and to country merchants, any article we have for less money than can be bought from the regular trade. We have on hand now 100 barrels of Sugar of all grades. New Orleans Rebolled Syrup at $1.00 per gallon. Also Golden Syrup and Cuba Molasses. Our stock of Candles, Soap, Crackers, Candy, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Sugars, Tea, and Fish, is complete and well selected, and bought at the lowest prices, and for cash. We will sell a bargain to those that may want.

July 29-d1w. MADDOX, REYNOLDS & CO.

Good! Good! Good!

I AM the owner of the DRUG STORE, in the old Norcross corner, on Marietta and Peachtree streets. Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Will sell as low as any in the market. John B. Daniel and Mat Walker, my clerks, will take great pleasure in filling orders DAY OR NIGHT. Everybody will find them courteous and polite.

I will give the best bargain, by $1,000, to any one wishing to buy as good a DRUG STORE as there is in the South; will trade for City Property, or a good Farm within ten miles of the city.

Call soon. I will, I will, I will give a great bargain. Yes, I will, I will.

july16-d1m B. G. KELLY.

Fears' Column!

BACON! BACON

J. W. FEARS,

Provision Broke

MACON, GEORGIA

New Flour-Fl

J. W. FEARS

Provision Broke

MACON, GEORGIA

BACON IS FI

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WILL BE HIGHE

SEND IN YOUR OR

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Hold your Cotto

J. W. FEARS

Provision Bro

MACON, GEORG

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 2, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

J. A. ONEERO, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

T. A. M. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

WESLEY CHAPEL, (M. E. CHURCH,) Peachtree street—Rev. F. A. KIMBALL, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

TRINITY (M. E. CHURCH), Mitchell street, near the City Hall—Rev. W. M. CRUMLEY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, in Scago's Hall, corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets—Rev. R. W. FULLER, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 4 P. M. No services at night.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, Washington street—Rev. Dr. BRANTLEY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Marietta street—Rev. J. S. WILSON, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Washington street—Rev. E. K. PORTER, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M.

ST. PHILLIP'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, Washington street—Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—Rev. Father O'REILY, Pastor. First Mass at 7½ A. M. Second Mass at 10 A. M. Vespers at 4 P. M.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH, 2d floor Bell-Johnson Hall—F. P. PERDUE, Pastor. Service at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Dr. Boring will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church this morning at 10½ o'clock.

ADIEU AND WELCOME.—The old Government Corral, which, for lo? these many months, has been an eye-sore to the good people of this city, is being pulled down to make way for the NEW FREIGHT DEPOT of the Georgia Rail Road, and will soon be "numbered among the things that were" We bid it adieu with more than ordinary pleasure. it was originally constructed to serve the purpose of a sort of a wayside inn for Confederate soldiers, and in its time, did good service to many a gallant "boy in grey," whose bones now mingle with the mother dust on some far off battle-field. During the military occupancy of Atlanta, it was desecrated by being made a rendezvous for teamsters, hostlers, and kindred associations. It was scarce fit that a place hallowed by such memories should be made to subserve such ignoble purposes. We therefore hail its demolition with a feeling of relief.

We learn from Superintendent Cole, that the projected Freight Depot will be a large and elegant building, and that it will be built at once. It is to be 275 feet long by 50 feet wide, and constructed of stone, except the front, which is to be of brick, and ornamented in the most approved style of modern architecture. This front is to be three stories high, and will contain nine offices surmounted by a cupalo. When finished, the structure will contribute vastly to the appearance of that part of our city.

VACATED.—The lower rooms of the City Hall now transformed into a Capitol building for Georgia, and we may add a very creditable temporary one, at that, are being vacated for the use of State House offices, and the several Standing Committees of the House and Senate. The rooms are seven in number, four of them being sufficiently large for the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, Comptroller, and Executive office. The Council Chamber would answer admirably for the latter, while the Ordinary's room would do for Secretary of State, the room of the Superior Court Clerk for Comptroller and the City Clerk's office has ample room for the Treasurer. As we understand it, those State officials did not have at Milledgeville more spacious accommodations than are indicated above. There would then be left three very good rooms for the various committees, and as two or three could occupy one room, it occurs to us that *all* can be accommodated in a manner commensurate with the present financial condition of this people. Gentlemen of more enlarged ideas may consider that the dignity of the State demands bigger things, but in our present pecuniary strait we can well afford to dispense with dignity. Besides, our very excellent Governor bears in his presence a sufficiency of that commodity for present purposes.

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS SUITE.—About 10½ o'clock on Thursday night, a crowd of some 200 negroes came whooping down the street and halted opposite the National Hotel. They hollered lustily for their Idol—Bullock. That individual not appearing, the call was repeated with compound energy, when a bundle of whiskers were thrust out of the window and spoke to the effect that the Governor was not come-atable just then. [He was in attendance on the "Inaugural shin-dig."] The party who made the announcement proved to be one NOLAN, formerly a Bureau Agent—now the Ordinary of Henry county, to which latter position he was elected, we are told, on the Gordon Ticket. It seems that this Nolan is fishing for the appointment of Superior Judge, but the Rads say that one Sandy Murray hath a mortgage on the posish.

To his credit, be it said, Nolan tried hard to make a speech, but the influx of interrogatories he encountered from a batch of Democrats on the side-walk below and his natural thick-headedness made thicker by "shin-dig" whisky, his effort was a failure. One wanted to know what office he was after? Another, where he got his whisky? His status might be in our opinion wrapped up in five letters, d-r-u-n-k. This unfortunate person was relieved from his position and the jeers of the crowd by the Great He-Cow himself, who trotted up to the casing in true Circus style. The show of his phiz was the signal for a round of applause from the ebony crowd. He said "Fellow-citizens," "Gentlemen," "Grant & Colfax," and "Good Night." After *grant*-ing these few remarks the He-Cow returned to the "shin-dig."

Some one called for Bradly, but for once, Aaron Alpeoria showed his good sense. He did not forthcome. [By the way, does Bradly stop at the National?]

Bryant, one of the Bs of the Conspiracy, came next, but the hooting and groaning of the aforesaid "batch" was so intense as to preclude the possibility of hearing what he said. He *granted* considerably, sometimes with and sometimes without the g.; extolled the Radical party; damned Ben. Hill and the rebel leaders and worked hard to "get up a muss." He came very near succeeding, for he had not left the window five minutes, before every nigger had a rock in his hand. Nolan blundered forth once more, but he failed to engage the attention of the black mass which, at this juncture, bolted toward Norcross corner in pursuit of some imaginary individual who "threw a rock." In the twinkling of an eye the mob had disappeared.

We would here take occasion to advise our Democratic friends, not to interfere with the darkies on such occasions. Candor compels us to say that we know of no instance in this city where the negroes have ever attempted to molest a Democratic assemblage of any kind. Their conduct has been uniformly respectful, quiet and unobtrusive. It becomes *us*, particularly, to set them the example of good order. Let the negroes enjoy their politics peaceably, so long as they confine themselves to the proper limits. Never let it be charged that Democrats have provoked them to violence.

RATIFICATION IN TALBOT.—The Democrats of Talbot hold a ratification meeting next Tuesday. The Gazette says it is in contemplation to have barbecues in a short time to which all will be invited, and of which timely notice will be given.

☞ A Grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue will be held at Homer, Banks county, on Thursday, August 13.

WANTED.—A magnifying glass with which to see the points in the Bra's paragraph.

Local and Business Notices.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—Jack is selling Candy at reduced prices. He deals *candidly* with everybody.

Jack's Ice Cream Saloon is a favorite resort for all ages and sexes. His cream is delicious.

P. H. SNOOK & Co., successors of R. A. Crawford & Co., adversise a reduction in the price of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

J. H. PURTELL, Merchant Tailor, Whitehall street, has just received a large and select assortment of New Goods.

SEE co-partnership notice of P. H. Snook & Co.

A HOUSE with four or five rooms is wanted. See advertisement.

MEMBERS of the Legislature and others wanting good Board are referred to advertisement in another column.

IF any one has a large and well ventilated room, convenient to business, for rent, he is just the man that four gentlemen are looking for.

A WHITE woman servant is wanted by Mrs. Creiger, at the Central Hotel.

GREAT REDUCTION in Gents' Furnishing Goods at P. H. SNOOK & Co.'s, late R. A. Crawford & Co., No. 4, Peachtree street. Linen Goods at half their original cost. Just received, ten dozen French Linen Shirts; also full lines of Summer Dress Goods. at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of White Goods, India and French Swiss, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Mulls, &c Fifty pieces Irish, fine Irish Linen, at less than cost of importation. English and German Hose and Half Hose. Mosquito Nettings 12½c per yard. aug2-d1t

NEW GOODS.—Just received from New York, a new stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which I will make up to order in the latest style, and a good fit warranted. Call and examine for yourselves. No. 7. Railroad Block, opposite the National Hotel.

J. H. PURTELL,
aug2-d1t Merchant Tailor.

If you Want FRESH STICK CANDIES, go to G. W. JACK'S. He is selling at 20c per pound by box. Other candies in proportion.
aug 2-d1w

G. W. JACK has determined to sell STICK CANDIES at 20c per pound by the box, of his own manufacture. aug 2-d1w

STICK CANDY at G. W. JACK'S at 20c per pound, in quantities from 25 pounds upwards.
aug 2-d1w

EVERYBODY go to G. W. JACK'S and buy CANDY at 20c, instead of going to New York or Baltimore, aug 2-d1w

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.

L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,

L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—d1y

☞ The New York Leader says the latest labor movement is an attempt of the Radical press to convince the public that Grant is a statesman.

The mountain will bring forth another mouse.

☞ The New York Commercial Advertiser, referring to Grant, says: "Nothing is more becoming in a man of wisdom than silence."

Silence is also becoming in a fool.

☞ There is something providential in the progress of Republican justice in the South.—*Forney.*

There will be something providential in the justice visited upon Mr. Forney when he finds a rope around his neck.

☞ The London journals are displeased with the financial feature of the Democratic platform. We would advise these foreigners abroad that Seymour and Blair are not candidates for their favors.

☞ Victor Hugo refuses to accept the offers of American publishers for his new work. He says they are much too low, and the houses that have made these offers had treated Lamartine and other French authors so meanly that he preferred having nothing to do with them.

☞ The citadel of Radical power is in the United States Senate.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The people of the United States will give the "citadel" a storming in November next that will slacken its power.

☞ Senator Hendricks intends to make a thorough canvass of Indiana in the interest of Seymour and Blair.

COLORED DEMOCRATS.—The Charleston Courier says "a prominet feature in the Democratic Ward Club procession, on Friday night, was the presence of over three hundred colored Democrats.

☞ The Louisville Courier says the "*Atlanta New Era* double-leads its editorials. The are heavy enough without this."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
ATLANTA, GA., August 1, 1868.

I. In conformity with General Orders No. 55 Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 28, 1868, Major General Meade hereby assumes command of the Department of the South, composed of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

II. Posts and disposition of troops in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina will remain, for the present, as now ordered, and commanding officers of posts will report to these Headquarters.

III. The departmental staff will, for the present, be the same as the staff of the late Third Military District. All general staff officers and others on staff duties not specially assigned by the War Department, will report by letter, to these Headquarters, through their respective chiefs of Staff Department.

By order of Maj. Gen. Meade.

S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. A. Gen.

COURT COSTUME.—The protest, or rather prohibition, which Congress has made relative to the wearing of court costumes by American Ministers abroad, finds support among some members of the foreign press, and the movement must certainly gain strength the more it is discussed. Congress has taken the right ground in the matter, and if it will remain firm, the absurdity will speedily be abolished. American representatives at foreign courts should not be required, nor even allowed, to make a public spectable of themselves in anything but a gentleman's attire. The London Standard thinks "the present style of court costume will not be endured much longer. In a scarlet-colored coat, flowered waistcoat, black breeches, and white stockings, it is difficult for a man to look like a gentleman at all, or like anything but a footman in an inferior suit of livery. The practical point to be considered is, if the present fashion be abandoned, what is to be the nature of the change? There need be no difficulty on this score. The uniform of the diplomatic or ordinary civil service might be taken as a basis, and without any invasion of official rights, a costume assigned for the use of private persons. There is no reason why a civilian out of office should not wear a semi-military dress as well as a civilian in office; and where special dresses are designed nobody thinks of adopting any other. As it is, large numbers of gentlemen never go into the presence of the sovereign because they have not the courage to appear in the masquerade prescribed for them, which is condemned on every side as ugly, inconvenient, and full of ignoble associations."

An Unfavorable Account of Horace Greeley.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mr. Greeley declares that any man who says that he "hid himself under a table-cloth in Windust's saloon, during the draft riots, is a branded liar and villain." Horace never had a particularly sweet temper in politics; and since the nomination of Seymour and his own defeat for the Governorship and candidacy by Griswold, he has been unusually cross and sullen. The men in the Tribune office dodge out of the way when they see him coming, and not without reason, for he walks into them in a lively way every time he can make a chance. Sometimes an article in the Tribune displeases him, and he querulously wants to know "what d—m fool wrote that?" Another time he feels like "cleaning out the whole d—d pack of them," simply because the compositor fails to make sense of his horrible hieroglyphics which are as abstruse a study as the autographs of the Chinese Embassadors. No journal in New York makes as many and as frequent changes in its staff as the Tribune. Greely and Riply are the only editors who have steady places in it. The others may be on to-day and off to-morrow, and they hardly know why. The reporters are changed every few weeks, and worked to death while in it. People outside of the Tribune imagine that Mr. Greeley is the soul of liberality, but people inside know that he is one of the meanest men in New York. Because he lived on four and five dollars a week thirty years ago, he imagines that a man who gets twelve dollars for his work is now overpaid.

Much as he says about the rights of labor and the wrongs of laborers, he believes in getting his money's worth, and more if he can, out of every man in the Tribune office. Horace is frugal in his mode of living, a dollar a day often covering the cost of his meals; and as he neither drinks, nor smokes, nor wears good clothes, nor goes into company, nor lives in a good house, of course his current expenses are kept at a low figure. But this is his own business, and I would not mention it except to show why he does not believe in paying any man a liberal salary. There is so much affectation of candor about Horace that people really believe him to be an honest, generous man; whereas he is something so opposite that only very strong words would describe it.

NEW SLEEPING CAR.—We had the pleasure yesterday of inspecting a new sleeping car, just finished at the car-shop of the Macon and Western Railroad Company, and put on the road for the first time last night. It was built under the supervision of Mr. James L. Knight, and is really one of the handsomest and most admirably arranged cars we have ever seen on any road.—The seats are adjustable by a very simple and ingenious contrivance, which is an improvement of Mr. Knight's, and which enables the longest or shortest person to adjust the seat to suit his or her stature, in a moment, and with scarcely any effort. The seats are so comfortable that we can scarcely imagine how the most wakeful person can keep awake, when reclining on one of them, while those who are sleepy will find "tired nature's sweet restorer" stealing over them so gradually and delightfully, that they will be in the land of dreams before they know it.

For the present there will be but one of these sleeping cars on the road, but another is in process of construction, and when finished will run alternate nights with the one on the road, thus furnishing passengers to Atlanta with excellent sleeping accomodations without extra change.

This car was built entirely in the work shop of the Macon and Western Railroad—the wood work, iron work, casting—in fact everything except the plush covering of the seats and some silver-plated screws—were made in Macon, and the work will compare favorably with any done elsewhere, North or South.

By the way, an hour spent in looking through the workshops of this company gave us material for a much longer article than we have time to write or space to print. Nothing can be imagined more complete than their facilities for turning out everything needed by the Company, from a tin cup to a steam engine—in the best manner and at the shortest notice.—*Journal and Messenger.*

☞ The address of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, says:

Let your warfare be aggressive. Defend nothing. The Radicals in power are responsible for the unhappy condition of our country. Charge upon them their extravagance and their crimes. Demand of them an account for your treasure wasted, your Union not restored, your race degraded, your business destroyed and your government prostituted.

Let your rallying cries be, a government of white men; equal taxation; one currency for all.

☞ In connection with the rumor that Rothschild intends topurchase Jerusalem and have himself proclaimed King of Palestine, a German *feuilletoniste* asks: "What is the difference between Rothschild and Solomon? Solomon was King of the Jews and Rothschild is the Jew of the Kings."

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 416.—The following were the drawn numbers August 1st, 1868:

31-60-73-27-62-32-35-68-3-67-29-13-46

aug 2 d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ 98TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE July 1, 1868. Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. CAPITAL, $300,000,000. Assets, market value, $5,069,880.19. Liabilities, $500,103.55. Net, $4,552,776 64. Total losses paid in 49 years, $23,500,000.00!

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent.
July25d1m Railroad Block.

☞ FLOUR! FLOUR!—KEEP IT BEFORE the people that we are making the best grade of FLOUR from both Red and White Wheat, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

July16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

☞ THE KENNESAW FLOUR DEPOT of Cook & Cheek, keep constantly on hand FLOUR, BRAN and SHIPSTUFF, All brands of Flour warranted. Come and examine for yourself, at Schofield's Building, Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga. J. H. KETNER,
july21d1m Agent.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
July 19 d

☞ POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	12½	o'clock, P M
Open at	3	o'clock, P M
Close at	6	o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	10	o'clock, A M

febl9—dtf THOS. G SIMMS, P M.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. M. W. VILLIPIGUE,

LATELY of Macon, Ga., will commence giving Music Lessons, on Monday next, at Mr. Chisholm's on Walton street.
TERMS—$10 00 per month. july19-d

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,
DEALERS IN
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings.
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,
HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,
Tools for all Trades,
Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.
WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.
march—dtf

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon — Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d3m

JEWELRY!

ER LAWSHE,

WHITEHALL STREET.

HAVING fitted up my New Establishment on Whitehall steeet in the most elegant manner, I am now stocking it with one of the most extensive and beautiful lots of

JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &C.,

Ever seen in Georgia. Enjoying, as I do, special trade relations with a house in New York, I shall henceforth be enabled to sell goods in my line

At New York Prices.

And I shall at all times keep on hand as pleasing an assortment of THE BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT in Jewelry, as can be found in any establishment this side of New York. I shall also keep constantly on hand a full supply of genuine

Silver Table Ware!

Fancy Articles for the Toilet, Spectacles, Silver and Gold Thimbles, and a host of pretty things too numerous to mention. My

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

As heretofore, will receive my personal attention, and with the assistance of none but the most Competent Workmen, I shall, at all times, be prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the very best style of the art of mechanism. Call and see me. ER LAWSHE,
july22d2w Whitehall Street.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR

PHOTOGRAPHS
FOR SALE
AT LANE'S GALLERY,
ALABAMA STREET.
July 25, 1868. d1w

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16—d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

RANDALL'S

PRINTING INKS,

Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

I AM now prepared to fill all orders for NEWS and BOOK INKS at NEW YORK PRICES.

News Ink, per pound	27 Cents.
News Ink, fine, per pound	30 Cents.
Book Ink, per pound	40 Cents.
Book Ink, fine, per pound	50 Cents.
Book Ink, extra fine, per pound	75 Cents.
Book Ink, super-fine, per pound	$1.00

Address, R. A. RANDALL,
july15-d1m Marietta, Ga.

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,

Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. june 20-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Received at

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS.
MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowes Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.

July2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

IN STORE

—AND—

To Be Sold!

50 CASKS CLEAR BACON SIDES.

50 TIERCES CLEAR BACON SIDES.

25 TCS. PRIME CANVASSED HAMS.

50 CASKS BACON SHOULDERS.

5 Casks PLAIN COUNTRY HAMS.

100 SACKS EX. FAMILY FLOUR, From New Wheat.

50 SACKS SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR, From New Wheat.

25 TIERCES PRIME LARD.

100 CANS PRIME LARD.

10 Car Loads Prime WHITE CORN.

WHEAT SACKS, CORN SACKS, &C.

The above Goods are in store and *must* be sold

☞ Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Langston, Crane & Hammock,
Alabama Street.

ATLANTA, GA., July 23, 1868.

F. CORRA,
Confectionery and Fancy Groceries,
WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS,
Cordials, Green Fruits, Segars,
TOBACCO,
PIPES, SNUFF, SOAPS, &c., &c.
Whitehall street, west side,

LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH CANDIES,
Assorted Acids, Fruit Drops,
Best Plain Stick Candy,
Gum Drops, Lozenges, Chocolate,
Teas—Green and Black,
Coffee—Java, Mocko, Rio,
Sugar of all grades,
Paper Wax Candles,
Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Bananas,
Citron, Raisins, Nuts, Dates,
Chocolate Cream Candy, Crackers,
Chow Chow, American Pickles,
Salid Oil,
European and American Cheese.
Just received and FOR SALE CHEAP.
july4-d1m

G. W. JACK'S

CANDY AND CRACKER

MANUFACTORY

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

june 20—dtf

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,

WINDOW GLASS

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

June 16-d3m

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder before the City Hall in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday (4th) of August next, that splendid plantation, situated at the junction of Sweet Water and Chattahoochee Rivers, containing 800 acres, more or less, known as "the Love place." A large part of which is bottom of the first quality, and in a fine state of cultivation; making it one of the most valuable Plantations of its size in Upper Georgia.

Terms of sale one-half cash, the balance in three equal installments of one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale, and undoubted security.

For further particulars enquire of Brown & Pope, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.
july17-dtds ALEX. S. ATKINSON.

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,

NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,

At New York Prices.

Turning and Scroll Sawing

DONE TO ORDER.

Lumber Dressed,

AND

TONGUED AND GROOVED,

AND

Lumber For Sale.

☞ Particular attention paid to shipping.

LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.
febl7—— Atlanta, Ga.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, August 1, 1868.

The trade of our city has been rather quiet for the last week in most articles. Corn was the only article which showed any activity. It is becoming scarce, and but few parties are getting shipments.

The market is well stocked with Flour and holders are anxious to sell, but do not offer below quotations.

But little doing in Bacon, although the sales were more for the past week than the week previous.

Offerings of Wheat are very light, and margins for shipments are too small to induce speculation in it.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—			
Clear Sides		$ 19	@
Clear Ribbed Sides		18½	@ 18½
Plain Hams		17	@ 18
Canvassed Hams		21	@ 23
Shoulders		14½	@ 15
LARD—			
In Barrels			@ 20
In Kegs and Cans		21½	@ 22
BEESWAX—			
Common		34	@ 36
Choice Yellow		38	@ 40
BROOMS—			
Per dozen		3.75	@ 5.50
CORN MEAL—			
Country per bushel		1.25	@
FLOUR—			
Superfine, per sack of	100 lbs	4.75	@ 5.25
Extra do	do	5.50	@ 5.75
Extra Family do	do	6.00	@ 6.25
Fancy do	do	6.50	@ 7.00
GRAIN—			
Corn, White, per bushel			@ 1.25
Mixed or Yellow		1.25	@
Barley		2.25	@ 2.50
Rye			@
Oats		65	@ 70
Wheat, White		2.00	@ 2.10
Red		1.80	@ 2.00
HAY—			
Clover per 100 lbs			@ 1.50
Timothy		1.40	@ 1.50
SALT—			
Virginia			@ 2.75
Liverpool			@ 3.00
IRON—			
City Mills Bar			@ 5½
Pittsburg bar			@ 6
Sheet Iron		10	@ 12
Nail Rod		10	@ 14
COTTON CARDS—			
Per dozen		7.50	@ 8.50
NAILS—			
4s to 6os			@ 6.75
3s common			@ 7.75
3s fine			@ 10.00
SACKS—			
2 Bushel Burlaps		16½	@ 17
2 Bushel wheat sacks		19	@ 25
COTTON GOODS—			
Threads		2.00	@ 2.10
Osnaburgs		18	@ 21
4 4 Sheetings			@ 17
⅞ Shirtings			@ 14
¾ Shirtings			@ 12
Drills			@ 17½
Stripes			@ 20
LEATHER—			
White oak, sole, per lb			@ 40
Hemlock, sole, per lb		26	@ 30
French calf skins per dozen		40 00	@ 75.00
American calf skins per dozen		36 00	@ 40.00
Upper leather per dozen		40.00	@ 45.00
Harness leather per lb		40	@ 50
MOLASSES—			
Cuba per gallon		55	@ 60
New Orleans		85	@ 95
Syrup per gallon		90	@ 1.25
SUGAR—			
Crushed and Granulated per lb		19½	@ 20
Clarified per lb		17	@ 18½
New Orleans		14	@ 17
Demerara		16½	@ 17
CANDLES—			
Sperm		45	@ 50
Adamantine		20	@ 21
Tallow			@ 15
GUN POWDER—			
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs			@ 8.50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs		6.25	@ 6.75
RICE—			
Rogoon			
Carolina		13½	@ 14
SOAP—			
Bar		8	@ 15
MACKEREL—			
No. 1 per barrel			@ 26.00
No. 2 per barrel			@ 20.00
No. 3 per barrel			@ 17.00
No. 1 in half barrels			@ 13.00
No. 2 in half barrels			@ 11.00
No. 3 in half barrels			@ 9.50
No. 1 in kitts			@ 4.00
No. 2 in kitts			@ 3.50
No. 3 in kitts			@ 3.25
STARCH—			
Per lb		10	@ 12
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano			@ 90.00
Reid's Phosphate			@ 50.00
Patapsco Guano			@ 75.00
LIME—			
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel			@ 2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel			@ 3.00
TOBACCO—			
Low Grades		40	@ 50
Medium		60	@ 80
Good medium		75	@ 80
Fine		85	@ 1.00
Choice		1.10	@ 1.50

Daily Review of the Cincinnati Market, Furnished from the Merchants Exchange.

CINCINNATI, July 29.

COFFEE.—There continues to be a fair jobbing demand, and it is confined mainly to the country trade. The prices are steadily held. Common Rio sells at 20½a21½, fair 22a23, good 23½a24, prime to choice 25-30, Java 36½a37½.

COIN.—The market for car was generally dull, under more liberal offerings, and at the close was offered at 88c for mixed or white, without finding ready buyers. Shelled was offered at 90, but there were no buyers at this rate for mixed or white. A sale of 550 bush. car was made at 90.

FLOUR.—A firmer market, with a good demand for the fresh ground, the old stock being rapidly reduced. Old brands are dull and hard to sell at inside quotations. We quote extra at $8 75a9 25, family $9a10, and fancy brands at $10 50a12 00.

OILS.—The market for Linseed is quiet, and the price rather drooping. It is held at $1 06, but it cannot be sold over $1 05 for round lots. Lard, extra No. 1, sells at $1 30a1 35. Petroleum 34a36c. West Virginia Lubricating 30a40, and Transparent 60a75c.

PROVISIONS.—The market was decidedly firmer, especially for bulk meats and bacon. The rest are in but moderate demand at former prices. Mess pork is held at $28 50, with a fair demand at 25c less. Bulk meats sold early at 11½; at 1, but at the close could not be obtained at less than 12a15½ for shoulders and sides. Bacon firmer, and held at 12¾a13 for shoulders, 16½a16½ for clear rib sides, and 17 for clear do. Hams are in demand at 20a20½ for sugar cured, canvassed and packed. Lard, prime city, is held firm at 13, with a moderate demand at 17½. The sales were, 50 hhds bulk sides at 12¾, 31 hhds do. shoulders at 12, and 25 hhds do. at 12¾.

SUGARS.—There is still a good trade in both raw and refined at former quotations. Prices remain steady, and we have no change to note. Porto Rico 14a15. Cuba 12¾a14, Demarara 15¾a15¾, Havana 12¾a14½, soft refined 15a17, and hard refined 17¾a17¾.

SALT.—All kinds of domestic are in good demand at former rates. Ohio River, Kanawha and Mason City sells at 45c per bushel, and $2 50a3 per bbl for small and large; Turk's Island 65a70 per bushel, and Liverpool, per sack, $2 85a3.

WHEAT.—There was an improved demand for old Red, and $2 15a2 05 for Nos. 1 and 2 was taken. New was in request at $1 90a1 95, though held a higher in many cases. White is scarce at $2 75 for choice. The sales were, 1,700 bushels No. 2 old at $2 05, 700 bushels No. 1 do. at $2 15, 700 bushels No. 2 new at $1 81, 300 bushels do. at $1 75, 200 bushels sample new at $1 80, and 250 bushels sample white at $2.

WHISKY.—There is still a good demand, and raw, in bond is held, to-day, at 55c per gallon. The sales reported were, 100 bbls free at $1 15 per gallon.

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 42 cents; selling at 44 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 36c nts; selling at 37 cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1 33 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.29a1.35 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a
C. R. R. & B. Co.	5a	Farmers & Mechan	9a
Marine Bank Ga.	95a	Bank of Commerce	4a
Bank Middle Ga.	98a	Bank of Columbus	5a
Bank of Athens	a5	Manufact. Macon	15a
Bank of Fulton	40	Union Bank	5a
Bank of Savannah	53	Mechanics	1a
Bank of Augusta	70	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	40	Augusta Sav. Bank	15a
Bank State Ga.	30	Northwestern B'k.	1a
Bank Empire State.	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

B

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 1, 1868.

The Two Financial Policies.

The difference between the financial policies of the opposing parties in the present campaign is ably explained in the following article from the Philadelphia Evening Herald. Can any sensible and unprejudiced tax payer hesitate for a moment in his choice between the two.

The Domocracy propose to pay off the debt contracted before the general suspension of specie payments by act of Congress *in coin*, together with all that part of the war debt which, by the act creating it, or the bonds evidencing it, is made payable in coin; and all the residue of the debt created after the suspension of specie payments—which was notice to the purchaser, and notice to the world as to the law governing its creation and controlling its payment—they propose to pay in legal tender Treasury notes.

The policy of the Democracy is to pay off the Federal debt; and that the taxes of 1866, with the circulating medium of 1866, were as easily paid as the taxes of 1868 will be paid with the amount of circulating medium of 1868; and that with the taxes of 1866 continued for eight years, with the issue of legal tender notes as proposed, every dollar of the Federal debt could be paid, and paid with much less pressure on the people and general business of the country than the interest alone can be paid according to the policy proposed by our opponents.

The difference between our policy and that of our opponents is simple, clear, and fundamental. Our opponents propose that the American people shall pay, in interest alone, in every sixteen years an amount sufficient to pay every dollar of the debt without really paying one cent of it.

All the pretensions of the Rudicals in Congress and out of it are but shams and humbugs, and as illusory as those of Mr. Pitt after the peace of Amiens. They postpone the payment of the national debt until the next century, and in the mean time tax the people, and make them pay, every sixteen years, as much in interest as will pay the whole of the debt, besides entailing upon them forever a horde of tax collectors, spies and plunderers, when with great ease the Democratic policy, if carried out, will pay off the whole debt in eight years, and put an end to Federal taxes, except duties on imports, which you pay when you purchase and pay for an imported article.

But our opponents never want this debt paid. On the contrary, they desire it to be continued forever, as the great engine of plutocracy, to control and command the labor of the country. The great governing power that shall enslave through necessity and grind to death without mercy, perpetuate wealth to the wealthy and poverty to the poor.

THE LATE MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON WILLIAM RICHARDSON AND HIS FAMILY.—From an eye witness who was present during the whole of the brutal, bloody and murderous assault upon William Richardson and his house and family, we learn some additional particulars not yet published. He was on an adjoining lot at the house of Mrs. Chapman.

An indiscriminate crowd of ragged country negroes passed down Cotton Avenue, each one of whom bore a pine torch, and many wore old cavalry swords and pistols. These pistols they shot off as fast as they could load and fire them. Whooping, yelling and making the night hideous, the motley crew passed by the house of Mr. Richardson. In a few moments afterwards about forty of them came running back from the crowd, all with lighted torches, and many screaming, "Where does the —— white scoundrel Billy Richardson live?" His lame brother was standing on the street, and as soon as they saw him the black savages commenced an assault. They knocked the defenseless man down, beat him with their sticks, sabres and torches, and screamed "Kill him! kill him!!" William Richardson, seeing all this, went to the assistance of his brother, and after a hard struggle got him into the yard and finally into the house. The negroes then swarmed into the yard and around the house, and bellowed, "Burn the —— white man's house down." "Set it on fire." "Shoot him through the window." "There's a damned white woman in there, shoot her down." Several entered the house with their lighted torches, and many fired their pistols on the outside.

Mrs. Chapman's yard was also full of the yelling demons. They called upon each other to set her house on fire also.

No one can imagine the consternation and horror produced upon the minds of families in the neighborhood. They expected to be murdered by the savage demons. And yet, not an arrest, and not a single effort was made to punish these diabolical villians. The negroes put out a report that Mr. Richardson had fired at them, as they were passing. But this was a point-blank lie. They also said a black boy had been cut, but this was also a falsehood.

They were directed to make that assault by the black and white Radical leaders of this city, because Mr. Richardson acted as the Democratic challenger at the late election. It was the first crowd they have got together here since. A Cotton Avenue, mulatto scouedrel harangued them that night, and in the course of his gabble, told them that they must arise and demand their rights. Their rights had been promised, but nothing had been given them. They must prepare to fight for them.—*Journal and Messenger.*

A VERY RARE DISEASE.—The British Medical Journal says:

There exists on record in medicine up to the present day only one case of enormous over-growth of all the bones of the body with wasting of the muscles. It was observed by Saucerotte. The second has been recently observed by Professor Fredrich, and is now described at length in Virchow's Archiv, 1868. Saucerotte's case was about that of a man aged thirty-nine, the weight of whose body rose, in the space of four years, from one hundred and nineteen to one hundred and seventy eight pounds by the increase of his bones, the muscles all the while wasting. The head of this man was monstrous, the eyes being pushed forward to the level of the forehead, and the lower jaw having attained an enormous thickness. Attacks of insensibility and difficulty of breathing characterized his complaint. M. Fredrich's patient, aged twenty-six, is one of six children, of whom all are healthy except the youngest, who has a minor form of the same affection. At eighteen he began to find his feet and ankles growing large and heavy, then the hands and fingers. The lower and upper limbs are of an enormous size, (the measurements are given) due entirely to the growth of the bones, the muscles being wasted. Standing, walking, and lying are all difficult. He finds comfort in cold baths. His internal organs appear healthy, and there is no disturbance of the brain. Medicines have been ineffectual, but latterly the disease has seemed to be stationary.

MARRIED PRIESTS.—In Naples the marrying of priests is in fashion. All the emancipated priests who work at the paper, *L'Emancipatore Cattolica*, have taken wives unto themselves. In olden times—that is, during the first thousand years after Christ—matrimony was not forbidden to priests and bishops, though, from the very first, acties thought it meritorious to conquer the flesh. Until the end of the fourth century matrimony had not been prohibited. Pope Hadrian II. (687-871) was a married man, and, in the commencement of the eleventh century, it may be considered as a rule that everywhere the better part of the clergy lived in a state of lawful matrimony, or, at least, in a state which was considered equal to matrimony. Gregory VII. (1073-85—Hildebrand) prohibited the marriages of priests. The fight of the clergy for their human rights lasted two centuries, but at last they had to submit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Capitol After the Congressional Exodus—A Few Lingering Carpet-Baggers Left to Pick Up Crumbs—Burlingame's Expenses—The President Writes a Letter to Queen Victoria About the Irish People—Kentucky's Vote—Tone of the Washington Newspapers.

Special to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.

DULL TIMES.

The city is very dull. A few carpet-baggers remain about the second-rate boarding houses, expecting remittances, or hoping to pick up crumbs. Most of the legitimate members of both Houses are gone.

NEWSPAPERS.

The tone of the newspapers, however, is as brisk and lively as if the session were in its prime.

A DEW PLOT IN PROSPECT.

The Star of this afternoon announces that it is the distinct purpose of the Radical leaders not to allow the Southern people to vote in the Presidential election, but to have the vote cast by negro Legislatures under an act to be passed as soon as Congress reassembles.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

In its leader of to-day the National Intelligencer is exceedingly bitter upon the late session, denouncing it in unmeasured terms as a gross fraud and usurpation.

FORNEY.

The Chronicle is as mad as usual, and advises the Southern people to abandon all hope of electing Seymour and Blair, as Congress is resolved to permit nothing of the kind. The letter of "Occasional," who is in Philadelphia, is in the same strain.

BURLINGAME.

Mandarin Burlingame is said to have spent over a hundred thousand dollars on account of his celestial Highness, the Emperor of China, during his (Burlingame's) sojourn in Washington.

INTERESTING TO IRISHMEN.

Reverdy Johnson carries out with him an earnest autograph letter from President Johnson to Queen Victoria, upon the subject of our Irish citizens. It is believed that it will create a sensation when published.

CONTEMPTIBLE.

Beau Hickman says the carpet-baggers are the poorest lot of sneaks that ever got into Congress. He has collected less than five dollars off them and that in bits of ten and twenty-five cent shinplasters.

KENTUCKY.

The Radicals here say that from a reliable estimate just completed, Baker will get a larger vote for Governor of Kentucky than has been commonly anticipated.

TENNESSEE.

The news from Tennessee is threatening. In conversation to-day the President expressed the opinion that Brownlow will bring on strife at all hazards, and that he is prompted by the Radical managers in this city.

GOOD NEWS.

The news of the election of Hon. Joshua Hill as Senator from Georgia, received here to-night, gives great satisfaction.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S MUSIC BOOK.—A writer in the Gentleman's Magszine says:

In the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge, is Queen Elizabeth's music book, containing composition for the piano-forte, or virginal of her time. The Queen is said to have been a skillful musician. Some pages of the book have been evidently often turned over, others but seldom looked at. The leaves that are soiled are those on which the simplest tunes are written; the others contain the variations and more intricate passages. Although her Majesty has the reputation of having been an accomplished performer upon the virginal, this music book proves that she was wont to skip the more irksome compositions and indulge in the less laborious pastime of playing the tunes only. It is an easy way of acquiring the reputation of a a pianist to get together many of the most difficult pieces of Thalberg, Liszt, and others, and play only the melodies they arrange, avoiding the brilliant passages which are so difficult to master and often so puzzling to listen to. I rather think Queen Elizabeth did this with the music of the Liszts and Thalbergs of her day, judging from her music book.

BISMARCK.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal thus describes Bismarck:

He is more king than the King. More hats come off when he rides "Unter der Linden" than when the royal turnout above described appears. The Prussians have had good evidence of his abilities, and appreciate them. While the King is planning the arrangement of the leg stripes for his soldiers, the great Count is negotiating with the powers that be, and always for the good of Prussia. He lives in a plain row of buildings on William street, with a thick shaded garden of lime trees in the rear, in which he often walks to obtain relaxation from the cares of over work. Look into any shop window in Berlin and there is his photograph. His name is heard at the hotels and in the cafes. There are Bismarck gloves, Bismarck collars, Bismarck rifles, and Bismarck ices. If any question of State comes up the newspapers wait for Bismarck to give an opinion. It is said that he cares very little for the King, but that the King cares much for Bismarck.

At the present writing the great statesman and diplomat is ill in his house, and has not been in the streets for several days. It is claimed that he has applied himself too closely to his duties, and needs relaxation. Inquiries as to his health come over the wires hourly from Paris. Napoleon knows that a great man is ill—perhaps feels anxious about the result.

CAPTAIN M. F. MAURY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, of the 23d, says:

The family of Mathew F. Maury, formerly connected with the Coast Survey, late of the Confederate service, passed through this city yesterday on their way to Lexington, Va., the seat of Washington College and the Virginia Military Institute in the former of which institutions, under the Presidency of General Lee, Mr. Maury has been appointed to a professorship. Mr. Maury is at present in New York superintending the publication of some educational works, and will soon proceed to Lexington. The Washington College, which was founded and endowed by General Washington from the proceeds of lands given him by the United States, appears to be in a more flourishing condition than at any former period of its history, accounted for to a good degree, perhaps, by the destruction of many Southern institutions by the rebellion, and to some extent by the admirable qualifications of its President.

THE HARVEST.—The readers of the Times have been supplied with complete, reliable, and almost daily reports of the progress of farmers and the prospects of the crops for the past two months. To those who have taken the interest to follow these reports, it is only necessary to point out the fact that, as a summing up, it may be concluded that the harvest of this year is the most bounteous of any since 1864. The complaints of retarding causes have been fewer in number, and never alarming in degree. The tone of the reports has been usually cheerful, and has indicated a just appreciation of the benefits which are sure to follow upon a successful harvest.—*Chicago Times, July 27.*

WATCHWORDS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—"It is not a mere petty triumph we seek. We are trying to save our country from the dangers which overhang it. We wish to lift off the perplexities and the schackles which, in the shape of bad laws and of crushing taxation now paralyze the business and labor of our land. We hope, too, that we can give order, prosperity and happiness to those sections of our country which suffer so deeply to-day in their homes, and in all their industry, from the unhappy events of the last eight years. *Horatio Seymour.*

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

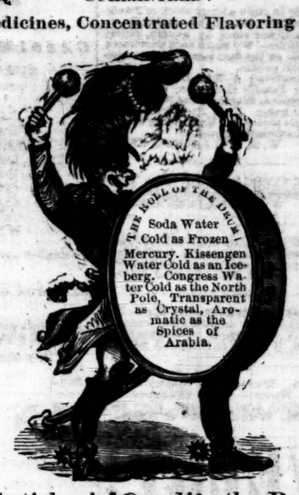
PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metalic Paint.



Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metalic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,
Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

July21-d

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

—PURE—

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

Prescriptions Carefully Put Up at All Hours.

Examine Our Stock Before Buying Elsewhere.

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR. EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

REDWINE & FOX,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

July 8, 1868.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

250 BOXES FRENCH GLASS,
5 TONS WHITE LEAD—(ALL GRADES,)
40 GALLONS No. 1 COPAL VARNISH,
40 GALLONS No. 1 COACH VARNISH,
20 GALLONS No. 1 DAMAR VARNISH.

And everything else usually found in A FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE, all of which is offered

LOW FOR THE CASH!

Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier,

Which Physicians and Invalids declare superior to any other alterative ever offered to the public.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

July5—d3m

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

E. E. EARNEST

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street.....Atlanta, Ga.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. July3—d2m

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the City Mills and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.

July10-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

June 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

July3—d3m

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. R. WEBSTER,
June4-d3m General Ticket Agent.

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,

For Young Ladies.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.

Rev. T. F. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.

W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.

W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.

Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.

Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.

Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance.....$18.00

Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance..... 18.00

School of Design, each branch " " " " " " 7 50

The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Pencilling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax-work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.

The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.

It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universities?

We will see. june 17-dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE

COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Bobt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co; Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 4 East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey 32, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M D., 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Huribut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice President. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
June16—d1aw3m Southern Department.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAS

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

—:o:—

Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation,
may5—d3m W. & A. R. R.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in

PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES,

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Cups, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
june16-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.20 A M
Arrive at New York	5.30 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.35 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation,
may5—d3m W. & A. R. R.

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water Paying.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

june19-d3m

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS,

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next do to the United States Hotel. apr1—d1y

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ON and after May 18th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) PASSENGER.—Arrive at Kingston 4.45 P. M., connecting with Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for New York and other points; also via Louisville; also with Selma, Rome and Georgia Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Kingston 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 6.19 P. M., Dalton 12.25 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at Chattanooga at 4 A. M., connecting with Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West; also with Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 11.00 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 10.20 P. M., connecting with trains of R. & D. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton 6.30 A. M., Kingston 5.33 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.30 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 8.30 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Cars ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

may11—d JOHN E. PRE
Master of Transp

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Groc

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MI
TREDEGAR NAIL WORK

J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING M

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA .....GEO

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the articles at

Bottom Prices for Ca

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CO
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated
and Extra Family Flour.
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and
Family Flour—very fine.
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Fam
very fine.
150 sacks Brabson's and Washing
Extra and Family Flour.
150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour.
150 sacks Nathaniel Hogan's Choice
Flour—none better.
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal.
20 barrels Florida and Southern
Cane Syrup—a beautiful and
article.
25 barrels Choice New Orleans M
25 barrels Baltimore Golden syrup.
50 barrels Portland Molasses.
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee.
25 bags Good Rio Coffee.
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee.
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee.
10 bags Laguyra Coffee.
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar.
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar.
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar.
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar.
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar.
50 barrels Bright Havana Sugar.
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar.
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice.
50 boxes Star Candles.
50 boxes Starch.
10 boxes Soap—common and fa
500 kegs Nails—all sizes.
10 cases Sardines.
5 cases Cove Oysters.
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Ham
20 gross Parlor Matches.
300 dozen Mason's Blacking.
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Flo
500 pounds Madder.
2,000 pounds Copperas.
25 dozen Brooms.
30 pounds Lorillard Macaboy to
20 nests Market baskets.
30 pounds Ground Pepper.
300 pounds Alspice.
300 pounds Race Ginger.
300 sacks Virginia Salt.

Besides many other articles usually in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Chevalier Block,
apr10— Peachtree st

HERRING & LEYDEN

CLOTHING HOU

Comprising all Branches of the busine
sented in the

Custom and Ready Made Departme

Men's, Boy's and Chil

CLOTHING.

STAR SHIRT

With FURNISHING GOODS of every
at LOWER PRICES for READ
ONLY than ever sold in this market.
HERRING & LEY
Whitehall street, Atla

ROCK ISLAN

Manufacturing Comp

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES
&c., on consignment, for sale VE
Wholesale buyers. Merchants are in
and see Styles and Prices.
HERRING & LEYDEN, A
Whitehall

DOMESTICS

At Wholesale

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.

For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, A
Whitehall
mar29—y

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Ship

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & C

MACON, GEORGIA

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ARM
at the Harris & Ross Warehouse,
spectfully call the attention of
friends and cotton shippers generally
that they have formed a copartnership
above style, for the transaction of a
and Commission Business, pledging
to give their undivided attention to
of their patrons.
We will make liberal advances upon
store, and will also fill all orders for
ers with promptness and dispatch.
your favors.
JAS. E. WO
JNO. F. HA
June 17—d4m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN &

Successors to the late SAMUEL B. W
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL SAWS AND
Of all descriptions,
No. 4 Liberty street.....

SPECIAL attention given to the
our PATENT GROUND CIRCU
also, Shingle, Mill, Muley, Gu
Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and
Saws; also, Turning and Felloe
We also continue the manufacture
knows brand of FILES, which
English Cast Steel; cut by hand and
ranted to be equal in quality to the
We respectfully solicit orders, which
prepared to fill promptly, at the
figures.

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETI
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirting.
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns.
For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Chevalier Block,
apr10— Peachtree st